

The Great War—1425th Day

The Official Statements

LONDON, June 28.—The communications issued by Field Marshal Haig to-day follow:

NIGHT.—This morning English troops carried out a successful operation on a front of about three and a half miles east of the Nieppe Forest. Our line on this front has been advanced to an average depth of nearly a mile, and more than 800 prisoners and twenty-two machine guns have been captured. All of our objectives were gained, including the hamlets of L'Epinet, Verte Rue and La Beque.

The enemy was taken by surprise and our casualties are light. At the same hour Australian troops attacked and captured certain hostile posts west of Meris, together with forty-three prisoners and six machine guns.

On the remainder of the British front the situation is unchanged. DAY.—A raid attempted by the enemy Wednesday night against one of our posts in the neighborhood of Moyenneville, south of Arras, was repulsed with loss. A party of our troops carried out a successful daylight raid yesterday near Mericourt. It captured a few prisoners without suffering casualties.

During the night our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of Rossignol Wood, southeast of Commeucourt. Casualties were inflicted upon the enemy in this neighborhood by our patrols.

French Gain on Wide Front North of the Aisne

PARIS, June 28.—The statements issued by the War Office to-day follow:

NIGHT.—South of the Aisne we attacked this morning from the south of Ambly to the east of Montgort, in order to acquire armed places on a seven-kilometer front. We entered German works, took the fosses above Laversine and the heights northwest of Outry, and advanced our lines near the west of St. Pierre Aigle, and also on the hill south of this village.

Our advance reached at some points a depth of two kilometers. We have taken until now 1,060 prisoners.

Aviation.—On June 26-27 twenty German machines were brought down or put out of action and four captive balloons were burned. Our bombing squadrons in the same period during the day and night dropped fifty-nine tons of projectiles on aviation grounds along the Somme and Aisne, and on cantonments and bivouacs at Rozieres-en-Santerre, Fismes and Guincourt, and the stations of Soissons, Pore-en-Tardenois and other places. Two munition depots were exploded and several fires were observed.

DAY.—Northwest of Montdidier the French advanced their lines in Senecot Wood and captured 100 prisoners.

Between the Marne and the Ourcq a local operation was carried out south of Dammard and the French took twenty-two prisoners.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Berlin Reports Fighting to Repulse Allied Attacks

BERLIN, via London, June 28.—The communications from the War Office follow:

NIGHT.—North of the Lys and south of the Aisne we are fighting to repulse vigorous enemy partial attacks.

DAY.—There has been lively activity on the part of the British and French on both sides of the Somme. On other sectors also, between the Yser and the Marne, the artillery fire increased Thursday evening. The enemy's fire this morning increased to great intensity on both sides of the Lys, between Bailleul and Bethune, and south of the Aisne. Our artillery replied vigorously. Infantry engagements also developed on isolated sectors.

Strong flying forces have been brought into action and led to violent aerial combats. Yesterday our aviators shot down twenty-five airplanes and one captive balloon, and our anti-aircraft guns shot down five airplanes.

British Gain on Asiago Plateau, Rome Reports

ROME, June 28.—The communication from the Italian War Office to-day says:

Along the whole front there was moderate artillery activity. The operations of reconnoitering parties gave rise to brisk fighting episodes on Monte Corno and south of Sasso Rosso.

On the Asiago Plateau a British party penetrated into the enemy trenches, inflicting losses on him and bringing back a few prisoners. Our airmen carried out lively bombardments.

Italians Renew Attempts to Cross Piave, Says Vienna

VIENNA, via London, June 28.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-day says:

In Giudicaria, in the Argo Basin, and in the Adige Valley the Italians are directing their ineffective destructive fire far behind our lines. In the Presena region several enemy reconnoitering attempts failed, owing to the watchfulness of our occupying troops.

On the Venetian Alps front the Col del Rosso, which was heroically held on the 26th, and Monte di Val Bella, situated to the west thereof, as well as the region east of Asiago, were subjected to long and continuous artillery and mine fire.

On the Piave front a new attempt made by the Italians to cross the river near Fossalta was frustrated. The waters of the Piave continue to run high.

Big Guns Rage as Fighting Halts on The Italian Front

Allies Break Up Strong Enemy Concentrations in Asiago Sector

Several German Positions Taken by French at Soissons

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—The first notable activity for some time on this front occurred early this morning when the French executed a particularly successful local operation to the southwest of Soissons and on the borders of the forest of Villers-Cotterets, where were captured several positions whose continued possession would have permitted the enemy to prepare a future offensive.

The French attack occurred at dawn along a front of 6,000 yards, and the fighting proceeded throughout the day. By late afternoon, when this dispatch was filed, the French had advanced considerably, taking a number of prisoners and more were coming in. The Allied troops had reached the outskirts of the Fosse-de-Cutry and St. Pierre Aigle, where a most determined struggle was progressing. The Germans had been ejected from a portion of the forest of Villers-Cotterets southward to St. Pierre Aigle. The French artillery was completely dominating the enemy guns.

Americans Repulse Raids in Vosges, Pershing Reports

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Aside from the repulse of hostile raiding parties in the Vosges, General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday says there is nothing to report from the American fronts.

The communiqué follows: "Section A—Aside from the repulse of hostile parties who attempted to raid our positions in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

"Section B—The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished service cross to Private Joseph Lettman, field artillery, deceased, for the following act of gallantry: 'At Couleuvre, France, on April 27, 1918, under a heavy bombardment, voluntarily went to the assistance of other soldiers who had been buried in a dugout by enemy shellfire and was killed while engaged in this heroic act.'

"Section C—The communiqué for the night of June 27-28 says: 'The enemy's fire this morning increased to great intensity on both sides of the Lys, between Bailleul and Bethune, and south of the Aisne. Our artillery replied vigorously. Infantry engagements also developed on isolated sectors.'

"Section D—The communiqué for the night of June 27-28 says: 'The enemy's fire this morning increased to great intensity on both sides of the Lys, between Bailleul and Bethune, and south of the Aisne. Our artillery replied vigorously. Infantry engagements also developed on isolated sectors.'

"Section E—The communiqué for the night of June 27-28 says: 'The enemy's fire this morning increased to great intensity on both sides of the Lys, between Bailleul and Bethune, and south of the Aisne. Our artillery replied vigorously. Infantry engagements also developed on isolated sectors.'

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the names of glorious regiments which are represented to have returned Italy's blow. This system is not new. The Germans, who invented it, applied it in the most dangerous moments to hide their failures at Verdun and on the Somme when they suffered most disastrous defeats."

With 72 Teuton Planes To His Credit Bishop Is Retired From Air

LONDON, June 28 (via Ottawa).—With seventy-two German airplanes brought down to his credit, the greatest number of enemy machines destroyed by any Entente aviator so far, Major William A. Bishop has been transferred from the Canadian active force at the front to a position at the staff of the British Chief of the Air Staff.

The recall was advised by Lord Webb, British Air Minister, at the special request of Sir Edward Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia, who represented that his unique war experience could be best utilized in connection with the organization of the British air force.

Three weeks ago Major Bishop took to France a hand-picked fighting squadron, of whom a large percentage were Canadians. The squadron was equipped with the latest and best British fighting airplanes, and in the short time they have been at the front they have accounted for an extraordinary number of enemy machines.

Major Bishop's record of German airplanes brought down in aerial combat, if reckoned on the same basis as was that of the late Baron von Richtofen, the champion German aviator, would count a double-seated machine as two victories, would be well over the century mark.

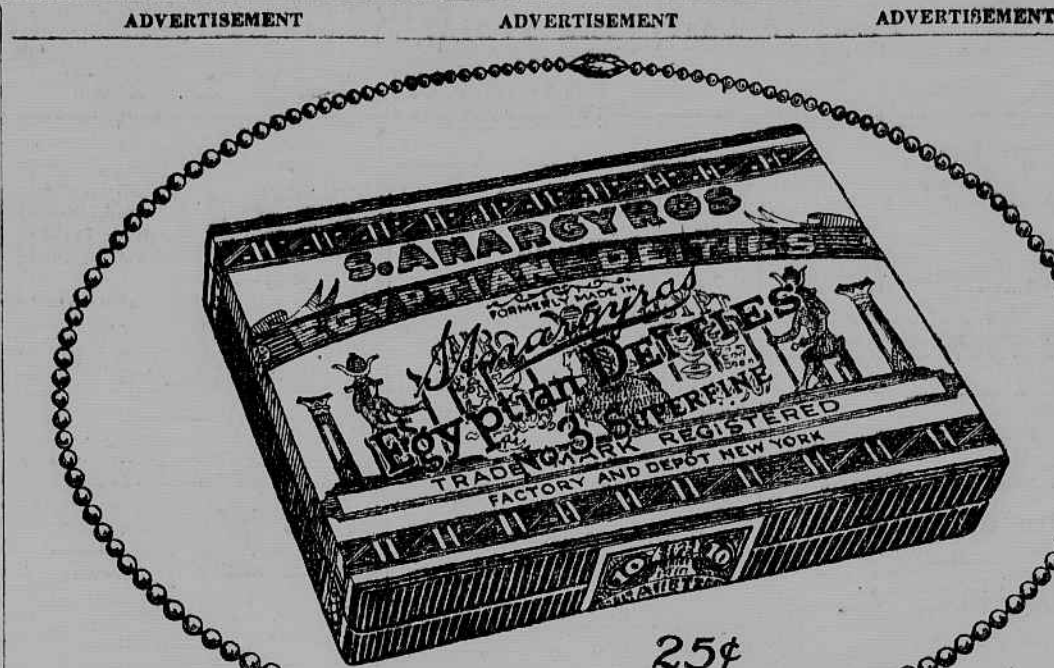
On the morning of the day he received the order to return to England, which was quite unexpected by him, he went out for one last fling at the enemy, and before his return brought down five machines. On landing he said goodbye to his comrades, jumped into a motor car and caught the boat for England.

Lieut. Baer Brought Down 17 Airplanes Before His Capture

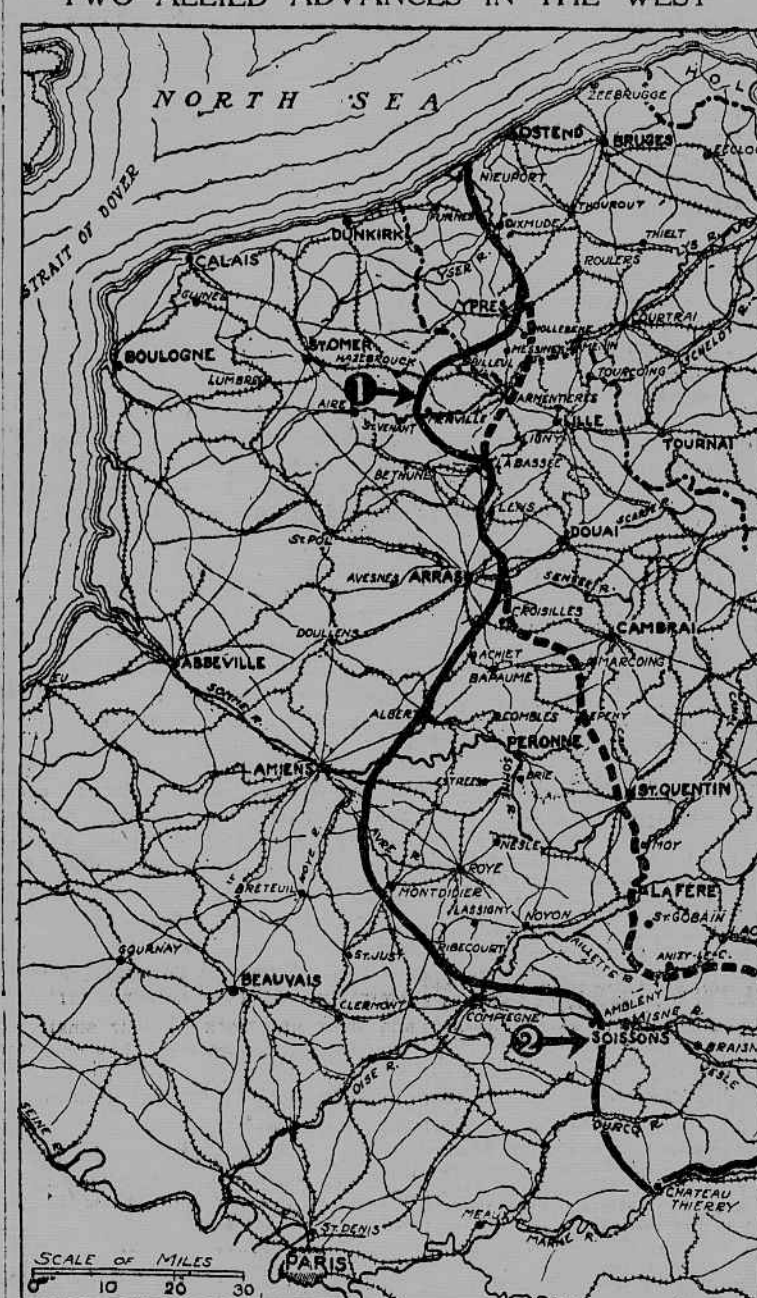
FORT WYKE, Ind., June 28.—Lieutenant Frank Paul Baer, the American aviator who was captured by the enemy, had brought down seventeen enemy planes before he was forced down inside the German lines May 22 last.

Major William Shaw, commanding the 108th Aero Squadron, said, in a letter received from him to-day by Mrs. Emma Baer Dyer, mother of the American aviator, that Lieutenant Baer had killed nine German fliers, for which he was officially credited, and that eight others were vouchered for by other members of the squadron who saw the Boche airmen fall.

Lieutenant Baer was constantly on patrol and was tireless in his search for enemy airmen, says Major Shaw in his letter.



TWO ALLIED ADVANCES IN THE WEST



A British attack in the direction of arrow (1), southeast of Hazebrouck, drove the Germans back a mile on a front of three and a half miles. A French offensive operation in the direction of arrow (2), west of Soissons, forced the enemy to fall back on a front of four miles to a depth at some points of a mile and a quarter.

America's Losses In the World War Pass 10,000 Mark

Deaths in France Total 3,951; Brooklyn Lad a Victim

With 156 names on the combined army and marine casualty list yesterday, America's total losses in the war passed the 10,000 mark, reaching 10,089. There have been 3,951 deaths in the service.

Corporal John Joseph Ryder, reported killed in action, was the son of the late Mortimer Ryder and a nephew of the late Patrick J. Ryder, Tammany Hall district leader. He had lived with his mother at 454 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, until his enlistment two years ago in the 5th New York Field Artillery. He served on the Mexican border.

Corporal Ryder was born in Manhattan and was twenty years old. He graduated from Public School 102 just before his enlistment.

When the United States declared war he obtained a transfer to the 12th United States Field Artillery, and was made a corporal of Battery B. His brother, William Ryder, is gunner's mate and coxswain on a United States transport which has made five trips to France.

Mrs. Mary Moffett, of 4901 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was making arrangements for celebrating the twenty-third birthday of her son, Private Samuel Moffett, when she received a telegram from the War Department stating that he had been wounded severely in action. Private Moffett is twenty-three years old, a member of Battery E, 6th Field Artillery. He enlisted now a prisoner of war in Germany, had brought down seven enemy planes before he was forced down inside the German lines May 22 last.

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Military Comment

By William L. McPherson

THE situation in Northern Italy has been stabilized—at least for the moment. The defeated Austro-Hungarian forces have suffered no serious molestation since recrossing the Piave. They have been left at liberty to choose new positions to suit themselves.

General Diaz preserves his poise and his reticence. He has yet to disclose his real purposes on the Piave front or in the mountains.

Interest yesterday centered in two minor Allied operations in France. Both were smartly conducted and both were completely successful. The French attacked yesterday morning on a four-and-a-half mile front southwest of Soissons and made an average advance of a mile and a quarter. Nearly eleven hundred prisoners were captured.

The ground fought over here was taken from the French a couple of weeks ago—at the close of Ludendorff's fourth offensive—south from Lassigny. Balked west of the Oise or the Matz River, the German High Command suddenly shifted the attack to the other side of the French reentrant angle between the Oise and west side of the Aisne-Marne salient. This attack was made on June 12 and 13, and was in itself a confession that the drive from Lassigny for Compiègne—begun on June 9—had proved a failure.

The German blow was directed at the French positions covering the northeast approaches to the forest of Villers-Cotterets. It was a pinching operation, intended to reach the forest from the north, the German armies lower down having reached its edges on the east and southeast. As the forest of Villers-Cotterets is one of the main bulwarks of the French defense in the big Oise salient, the German effort to envelop it carried a serious threat.

The Prussian Crown Prince's forces drove the French back two or three miles, passing Laversine, Coeuvres and St. Pierre Aigle. The French immediately counter attacked and recovered a little ground. Then the fighting stopped. But the German lines had been pushed too far forward for comfort. After two weeks the French returned to the counter attack. Yesterday morning they advanced all along the line from Ambly, on the north, to Montgort, on the south. They recovered their positions above Laversine, took the heights northwest of Outry and almost reached St. Pierre Aigle. The German grip on the northeastern edge of the forest has been practically shaken loose.

In French Flanders at the same time the British were carrying through a similar operation east of the forest of Nieppe, which, ever since the first days of the Lys Valley offensive, has guarded the southeastern approaches of Hazebrouck. They attacked on a three-and-a-half mile front and made a gain of nearly a mile. Fewer prisoners were taken, however. A little further north Australian troops made some progress west of Meris, which lies on the railroad running from Hazebrouck through Bailleul to Armentières, and is just on the southwestern edge of the hotly contested battle line below Ypres, from Voormezele to Loere and Meteren.

These two operations are the most considerable undertaken by the Allies on the French front since fighting died down after the Aisne-Marne and Lassigny offensives. They are

paralleled only by the successful local attacks of the French and Americans—especially by the Americans—in the Chateau Thierry sector. They stand out in brilliant contrast with recent German failures at Rheims and on the line between Rheims and the Marne River.

News from Russia indicates more and more clearly the approach of a new military crisis in that distracted country. Apparently the Lenin government, long an empty shell, is about to collapse. Its disappearance can hardly be anything but a benefit to the Allies. The peace which Russia experienced under it was only a mockery. If Germany is now drawn into a new revolutionary vortex in Russia, she will have to strengthen her forces there, thus weakening herself in the West. And if a new government arises in Moscow, imbued in any sense with national aims, a clash between it and the German invaders is bound to come sooner or later. The time for Allied intervention in Russia, as a measure of sound military policy, would seem to be not far distant.

ROME, Thursday, June 27.—Thirty ambulance units of the United States Army have arrived at the front. They were received by Deputy Romeo Gallaga-Stuart.

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The Casualty List

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The army and marine casualty lists to-day contained 106 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 52; died of disease, three; wounded severely, 48; wounded, degree undetermined, two; prisoner, one.

(Names without rank given are those of privates.)

The list follows:

Army Killed in Action

EYMAN, Karl H., lieutenant, Lancaster, Ohio.
GOLDMAN, Jerome L., lieutenant, St. Louis, Mo.
TIMOTHY, James S., lieutenant, Highland Falls, N. Y.
JACKSON, Robert H., corporal, Rosendale, Mass.
JANKOWIAK, Alexander A., corporal, South Bend, Ind.
KELLY, John J., corporal, Holyoke, Mass.
PEDEN, Thomas E., corporal, Gray Court, S. C.
Ryder, John J., corporal, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHOENMAKER, Jethro, corporal, Clem, Ga.
MUNALLY, William J., Holyoke, Mass.
BONNAN, Alfred M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CROTEAU, Louis M., Holyoke, Mass.
FROST, Elvin A., Clearmont, Wyo.
GAJDA, Jan, Detroit, Mich.
GLENN, Herbert F., signaller, Utah.
HARRIS, Charles H., Brockport, N. Y.
LUBCK, Tony, Chicago, Ill.
MCKINNEY, Harry, Evansville, Wis.
SEMON, Charles H., Brockport, N. Y.
SUSKI, Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio.
WATTS, Leo, Wellington, Ala.
WHITTAKER, William J., Clarkston, Wash.
WILSON, Gilbert, Wofford, Ky.

Died of Disease

GRUBB, Albert L., major, Berkley Springs, W. Va.
HOLMES, George, Springfield, Mass.
ROSENBERG, Louis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLEN, Theodore S., lieutenant, Saskatchewan, Canada.
BLAKELY, Ernest C., corporal, Northboro, Mass.
DINGWALL, Wilbur C., corporal, Mass.
MORRISON, Muriel S., corporal, Cloverport, Ky.
PICK, Donald T., corporal, East Haven, Conn.
VAN VOAST, George W., corporal, Turin, Mo.
ADAMS, Zed H., Newport, Ky.
EXNER, Charles, Chicago, Ill.
PATRICK, Ronald A., Jameson, Mo.
GREENLEAF, Charles D., Santa Barbara, Cal.
SCHMITZ, William H., Madison, Wis.
MANZAK, Adam B., Buffalo, N. Y.
MARTIN, William B., Pittston, Penn.
MARTIN, Charles E., St. Louis, Mo.
MILNE, George E., Van Nuys, Ore.
MOFFAT, Samuel, 4901 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'LEARY, Leon, Birmingham, N. Y.
PARTRIDGE, John C., Oakland, Cal.
PETER, Reuben, Toledo, Ohio.
PRESCOTT, Herbert, Cambridgeport, Mass.
SCHMITZ, Charles, Streator, Ill.
WICKLAND, Clayton, Edmunds, Wash.

Wounded—Degree Undetermined

AUGE, Samuel, corporal, 252 Woodward Avenue, St. Louis.
GIBBONS, Floyd, accredited correspondent for "The Chicago Tribune."

Prisoner

PRESER, Elmer J., captain, Philadelphia, Pa.

Army Casualties Summary

	Reported June 28, to date.	Total
Killed in action	28	1,502
Died of disease	3	1,231
Lost at sea	—	231
Died of accident or other causes	—	460
Total deaths	31	3,326
Wounded	24	4,888
Captured	1	120
Missing	—	257
Totals	56	8,851

Marine Casualties Summary

	Reported June 28, to date.	Total
Killed in action	24	31
Died of disease	—	—
Lost at sea	—	—
Died of accident or other causes	—	8
Total deaths	24	415
Wounded	26	791
Captured	—	1
Missing	—	1
Totals	50	1,208

Teutons Again Try Air Raid on Paris

Bombs Are Dropped, but No Victims Are Reported

PARIS, June 29.—Some enemy airplanes flew in the direction of Paris last evening. A few bombs were dropped, but there were no victims.

The alarm was sounded at 11:39 p. m. and the "All clear" signal at 12:30 o'clock this morning. This is the third night that raiders have visited the capital.

PARIS, June 28.—Eleven persons were killed and four injured through the explosion of bombs dropped by German airmen in last night's raid over the Paris district.

Reports of the raid indicate that there were several groups of enemy machines, which took different courses to break through the barrier fire.

2 American Y.M.C.A. Workers Are Cited For Bravery in Battle

PARIS, June 28.—Two American Y. M. C. A. workers, W. D. Howell, of Detroit, and the Rev. Murray Bartlett, formerly a chaplain in the Philippine Islands, have been cited for bravery.

Howell's citation says that "during a heavy bombardment and a gas attack he assisted in the removal of the wounded and gassed, gave religious burial to the dead and gave an example of courage, energy and efficiency."

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